

Tuesday, December 25, 1860.

In order to give all persons employed in this office an opportunity to enjoy Christmas, no paper will be issued to-morrow morning.

### THE PRICE OF NEGROES.

A "prime boy," worth \$2,000 in flush times, was offered thirty days ago in this city at \$1,000, and again on Friday last at \$500, without finding a purchaser.

A widow lady in this vicinity sold last week for fifty dollars, a "boy," about fifty five years old, for whom she was receiving a hire of eight dollars per month.

There are four millions of negro slaves in this country whose average price, including all ages and conditions, exceeded five hundred dollars each, prior to the recent agitations, and no article of property was paying a higher income than slaves at that valuation. The aggregate exceeded two thousand millions of dollars.

It is easy to calculate how much has been lost by the depreciation which has occurred, and how much remains to be lost by that civil war which will certainly follow the attempt to overthrow this Government.

### SECESSION AS A COVER FOR RASCALITIES.

When the Treasury Department building was burnt, twenty-five years ago, it was a general belief, that it was done as a means of destroying the evidence of official peculations.

And it is now a belief, intensified by the enormous robbery in the Department of the Interior, that numerous persons, connected with the Administration, are looking to an overthrow of the Government as their only escape from condign punishment for robberies, which a change of dynasty will expose.

The suspicions of the country have been aroused for some time, but it is believed here that the actual disclosures which are impending, if the pirates are prevented from scuttling the ship, will go far beyond what has been imagined by the least charitable.

### THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Some attempts have been made to mystify the object of the mission of this gentleman to North Carolina, as a commissioner of the State of Mississippi.

It has never been denied that Mr. Thompson is and has been in favor of the separate secession of Mississippi, and that he is in full communion with the politicians who have labored, and with apparent success, to insure that result. Neither Mr. Thompson, nor any one entitled to speak for him, will make any denial on this point.

The most favorable construction put upon Mr. Thompson's case, was given by the Washington Star, which, admitting that he is in favor of the separate secession of the Southern States, claims for him that he is in favor of reconstructing the Union afterwards, upon the modest condition that the Southern States get such new guarantees as they may ask for.

Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, being a secessionist, has, of course, appointed none but secessionists to represent the views of that State. They have been men of the stamp of Judge Handy, sent as commissioner to Maryland, and whose views are well known in this vicinity. Gov. Pettus could not properly have appointed Mr. Thompson as commissioner to North Carolina, and Mr. Thompson could not properly have accepted the appointment, if his opinions had not coincided with those of Mississippi.

If Mr. Thompson had been sent to South Carolina, there might have been some color for the suggestion that his object was to hold them back from secession. But no such object could have carried him to North Carolina, which has exhibited no disposition to go out of the Union. He could have gone there with no other intent than to excite a spirit of disunion which did not already exist.

Governor Pettus had many inducements to select Mr. Thompson for this mission. He knew that the Secretary of the Interior was a thorough-paced secessionist, and hoped he would have a special influence in North Carolina, the State of his nativity. But, more than all, he saw that it would give an *et cetera* to the cause of secession, to have a Cabinet minister accept a roving commission of disunion in the presence of the whole country.

But we doubt if even Governor Pettus anticipated such an endorsement of nullification by the President of the United States, as the spectacle of a Cabinet minister accepting and acting under such a commission, and at the same time retaining his portfolio as one of the constitutional advisers of the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

### "THE BEGINNING OF THE END."

It is under this caption that on Saturday evening, the Baltimore Patriot, which is an exponent of the sound elements of Southern politics, announces its acceptance of a proposition, understood to command great support here.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

"There is every reason to believe that the House committee of adjustment will adopt the proposition said to have been made by Mr. Winter Davis, viz: to admit both Kansas and New Mexico, as States, at once—and this, with the repeal of 'personal liberty bills,' and the proper amendments to the fugitive slave law, already accepted, remove all the points of difference and complaint. New Mexico, it is well known, has established slavery, as Kansas has prohibited it. Thus the present relations of the States in the Senate would not be disturbed; and the South would gain even more than by the adoption and re-establishment of the Missouri compromise line, if that were possible. The northern boundary of New Mexico is the 37th degree of latitude, half a degree further north than would be secured by that compromise line. The difficulty in the way of the proposition offered by Mr. Crittenden, to re-establish that line, is, that it proposes an amendment of the Constitution, which requires a vote of two thirds of each House of Congress, and a subsequent ratification by three fourths of the State Legislatures or Conventions; and could not be accomplished, if at all, for two years.

Whereas the instant admission of New Mexico and Kansas can be secured by a single majority in both branches."

### THE TREASON AT WASHINGTON.

We have received the Charleston Mercury containing in full the remarks of Mr. Miles in the South Carolina Convention, describing certain interviews with the President, the substance of which, as first brought by telegraph, has already attracted the attention of the country. The full report contains some additional matter.

Among the things said to the President by the South Carolina delegation, as stated by Mr. Miles, was the following:

"Mr. President, it is our solemn conviction that if you attempt to send a solitary soldier to these forts, that the instant the intelligence reaches our people, and we shall take care that it does reach them, for we have sources of information in Washington, so that no orders for troops can be issued without our getting information, these forts will be forcibly and immediately stormed."

The italicized portion of this address was not contained in any telegraphic account we have seen.

It amounts to informing the President that nullification has its friends so completely installed in official position about him, that he can do nothing without its being instantly communicated to Charleston.

At the close of his remarks, as reported in full, Mr. Miles said:

"As to the works at Fort Sumter, so much the better. Let the General Government spend as much money as it chooses, and put the fort in the most efficient condition, so long as there is not a man there to defend it. So much the better—it must be finally ours, and the works on an empty fortification, which we can control and seize in a moment, should certainly not give us any apprehension. I regret that it is not in my power to state things which I know confidentially, and which I think would produce in the minds of every member the strong convictions I entertain that we need not apprehend any collision, or any attempt at the use of those fortifications for offensive purposes against us at all."

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.—In the Senate, the bill for the admission of Kansas was postponed one week. Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, made a speech favoring secession.

In the House, a committee was ordered, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to inquire into the robbery in that Department.

Senator Toombs addressed the people of Georgia on Saturday evening, by telegraph, that all hopes of concession from the North must be given up, and that Georgia must secede on the 4th of March.

EMBASSY FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The three gentlemen selected as Commissioners to visit Washington, as the representatives of the new nation of South Carolina, are ex-Governor Adams, ex-Speaker Orr, and ex-Judge Magrath.

### REVIEW.

Jack in the Forecastle; or, Incidents in the Early Life of Hawser Martindale. By the author of "Tales of the Ocean," &c. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee, & Co. 1860. For sale by French & Richman, Washington, D. C.

Who does not love to read of the exciting adventures and hair-breadth escapes of the hardy sons of the sea, fresh from their own lips, and related with that air of mystery and romance which seems to be inseparably connected with sea-faring life? A visitor to many climes and among many people, the life of the sailor is one of daily incidents and events, which, although real, are more romantic than fiction. In the volume before us, the writer gives his adventures, cruises, and rambles, during eight years of his life, between the years 1809 and 1817, embracing the memorable naval scenes of the war of 1812. The book is well written, is full of incidents and adventures, and deserves a large sale.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the January number from Taylor & Maury, No. 334 Pennsylvania avenue. With great propriety may we unite in calling this the excellent monthly. No child of the family literary has gained so general introduction into the best society; and especially has it been successful when we consider that it is but eleven years since its commencement. The greatest facilities and the first abilities are harmoniously blended and energetically prosecuted, until we know not what it lacks to make it all that could be desired.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The money market closed on Saturday easier than it was a week ago. On call, on the pledge of stocks, money is very easy at 6 @ 7 per cent, and good paper is wanted at the discount houses at one per cent a month. The banks and the private bankers have plenty of money to lend. People are, however, very shy of second class paper, or of paper connected with the Southern trade.

In the course of a few days or weeks it seems likely that we shall witness the singular spectacle of a plethora of money in the banks, and a marked scarcity of good mercantile paper. Every prudent merchant is pursuing steadily a policy of liquidation. No new obligations are being entered into; no one wants to buy goods at any price, or to sell them on time. The consequence will probably be, that in the course of time there will be nothing but extended paper in the market, and that money will not be worth over 4 @ 5 per cent, on call, or for first class notes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.—It is believed the President will receive the South Carolina Commissioners unofficially, and present their communication to Congress for its action, having no authority to entertain any proposition they may submit, or to enter into negotiations with them. As he has encouraged the secession movement throughout, he will doubtless extend its representatives further aid and comfort. To his inability and craven spirit it is indebted for all its present importance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A SPEECH FROM MR. BRECKINRIDGE.—Mr. Breckinridge is expected to make a speech at the Democratic celebration on the 8th of January, in which he will define his position in regard to questions which now agitate the public mind. He is for the Union, but requires conditions for its preservation.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—The House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, on the 19th inst., passed the bill prohibiting slavery in the Territory by a vote of 35 to 2.

### THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

Monday, December 24, 1860.

SENATE.

After prayer, and the reading of the Journal, Mr. Fessenden, on leave, introduced a bill to loan the credit of the Government and grant public lands to a Pacific Railroad Company; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pugh submitted a resolution recommending the Legislatures of the several States to apply to Congress to order the holding of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, as provided in the fourth article thereof. Referred to the committee of thirteen.

Mr. Bigler introduced a bill to prevent the invasion of one State by forces from another. Referred to the committee of thirteen.

Mr. Douglas submitted sundry amendments to the Constitution. Referred to the committee of thirteen.

Several private bills were then taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Collamer called up the Kansas bill, admitting that Territory into the Union.

The President decided that the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, proposing amendments to the Constitution, took precedence.

After some debate as to the parliamentary law in the case, the hour of one o'clock arrived, and the Chair decided that the Kansas bill, being the special order for that hour, was before the Senate.

After some discussion as to the precise position the bill occupied,

Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, and discussed the condition of the country, replying to the remarks of Mr. Wade, submitted some days since. He eulogized the Democracy of the North, and declared that the great fear of the South was, that when the anti-slavery sentiment controlled three fourths of the States, Congress would abolish slavery in the remaining States. Nothing less than an amendment to guard against the danger would satisfy the South. He advocated a consultation among the Southern States as to their interests in the present crisis. He declared that an attempt to coerce the people of South Carolina to obey Federal laws would be making war in that State. Let not bloodshed be added to disunion.

Mr. Doolittle said that, as the admission of Kansas was the duty of Congress, that admission would be more likely to give peace to the country than anything else.

Mr. Collamer advocated the admission of Kansas. He said that the returns from Kansas now at the Census Bureau was one hundred and nine thousand, and that the admission would tend to produce peace on the borders.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution declaring that property in slaves held by any State should be recognized in all Federal relations like other property.

Mr. Bigler moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to adjourn until Wednesday, with a view of making the adjournment until Thursday.

The vote was reconsidered, and Thursday was inserted instead of Wednesday.

The Kansas bill was then made the special order for Monday next, at one o'clock.

The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by Messrs. Boyce, McQueen, Bonham, and Ashmore, in which they say they have taken themselves of the earliest opportunity, since the official intelligence, of making known to the people of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have resumed the power which they heretofore delegated to the General Government, and have thus dissolved their connection with the House of Representatives. The signers, in taking leave of those with whom they have been associated, express their feelings of mutual respect for each other, and express the hope that in future they may enjoy friendly relations.

The letter was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the facts respecting the recent abstraction of certain Indian bodies.

He, however, temporarily withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Sherman saying he understood that the Secretary of the Interior would send a letter to the House on the subject.

Mr. Crawford moved, and the House agreed, that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the army appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Kilgore introduced a bill to provide for a metropolitan police for the city of Washington; which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Curtis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill more effectually to prevent and punish for desertion; the consideration of which has been postponed till January.

Many uninteresting reports were made from various standing committees.

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### BALTIMORE FOR THE UNION.

No better evidence that the citizens of Baltimore are deeply attached to the "Federal Union" could be given, than that witnessed Thursday evening, at the Hall of Maryland Institute, on the occasion of the first concert of that admirable musical organization known as the "Folk Song Society."

The immense saloon was literally packed by one of the most respectable and fashionable audiences ever assembled in our city. At the hour appointed, the members of the company passed up the centre aisle, and took their position on the stage.

Without previous announcement, or knowledge of the audience, the choir took the note from the orchestra, and their powerful voices, aided by their excellent band, struck up the national anthem of "The Star-Spangled Banner." In an instant a storm of applause (which threatened to raise the roof) swept over the vast Hall, and continued throughout the performance of the piece, when its repetition was demanded by continued cheering and stamping, instead of which, however, they commenced the glorious song of "Hail Columbia," many of the audience joining in the singing. Upon the reading of the lines,

"From united let us be,  
Hail Columbia, our liberty!"

the excitement culminated, and a scene of enthusiasm was witnessed, which will never be forgotten. It convinced me that however politicians might, in the furtherance of their selfish views, desire the destruction of the fair fabric reared and cemented by the blood of our forefathers, yet the people stood by the Constitution and the Union.—*Balt. Patriot.*

LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The New York Times publishes an extract from a private letter, written by a lady of South Carolina to a friend in New York. We copy a portion of it:

"You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fullness. Already we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, a negro insurrection. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not for a moment envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who in ordinary times we could trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers, to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask 'why is this?' But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners, indirectly held in their presence. They have already heard of Lincoln's election, and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty, and you may imagine the result."

"You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their masters' families, and would lay down their lives for them; that the colored race in the South prefers slavery to freedom; that they would not be free if they could, &c., &c. That is but the poetry of the case; the reality consists in sleeping on our arms at night, in double bolting and barring our doors, in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force, in buying watchdogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeance of these same 'loving servants'—a vengeance which, though now smoldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State, in spite of the Palmetto flag or State precautions."

"My husband has but a few servants—I believe but thirty-one, all told—still I feel (and so does he) that they are thirty-two too many in such times as these. He would sell them immediately, if it were possible; but the truth is, he could realize nothing for them at present, or at most not over half their real value."

### THE SIGNING OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE.

The Charleston Mercury thus describes the scenes attending the signing of the Secession Ordinance:

"The scene was one profoundly grand and impressive. There were a people assembled through their highest representatives, men most of them upon whose heads the snows of sixty winters had been shed—patriarchs in age—the dignitaries of the land—the High Priests of the Church of Christ—reverend statesmen—and the wise judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man, with bowed form, and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. Bachman, advanced forward, with upraised hands, in prayer to Almighty God, for his blessing and favor in this great act of his people, about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose to its feet, and, with hats off, listened to the touching and eloquent appeal to the All-Wise Dispenser of events."

"At the close of the prayer, the President advanced with the consecrated parchment, upon which was inscribed the decision of the State, with the great seal attached. Slowly and solemnly it was read to the last word—'dissolved'—when men could contain themselves no longer, and a shout that shook the very building, reverberating long-continued, rose to Heaven, and ceased only with the loss of breath. In proud, grave silence, the Convention itself waited the end with beating hearts. The members of the Convention then advanced, one by one, and placed their signatures to the ordinance; after which, amidst the most tumultuous applause, the President proclaimed the State of South Carolina a separate, independent nationality."

THE TEN MILLION LOAN.—The Treasury Department received here and in the principal cities, yesterday, about \$1,200,000 on account of the remaining half of the \$10,000,000 loan, which Mr. Cobb extended for thirty days. Some \$2,225,000 were not paid in. Messrs. Riggs & Co., here, who subscribed originally for \$3,000,000 in their own name, but alleged to be in part for others, failed to make good their payment of the remainder, upon the ground that the condition of the Government was rendered essentially different by the secession of South Carolina.

All the Departmental officers received their quota of pay up to yesterday in coin, as a convenient provision for the holidays.

SALE OF THE SUN IRON BUILDING, BALTIMORE.—On Saturday last, the property situated on the southeast corner of Baltimore and South streets, fifty-five feet front by seventy-three feet deep, known as "The Sun Iron Building," was sold at public auction, and was bought in by Messrs. A. S. Abell & Co., the proprietors of the Sun, for \$50,000.

HENRY CLAY ON SECESSION.—Henry Clay's way of treating secession and nullification is thus expressed in his letter to Daniel Ullman and others, of New York city, dated October 3, 1850:

"Suppose the standard should be raised, of open resistance to the Union, the Constitution and laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. The power, the authority, and the dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at all hazard. The duty of executing the laws and suppressing insurrections is without limitation or qualification; it is coextensive with the jurisdiction of the United States. No human Government can exist without the power of applying force, and the actual application of it in extreme cases. My belief is, that if it should be applied to South Carolina, in the event of her secession, she would be speedily reduced to obedience, and the Union, instead of being weakened, would acquire additional strength."

UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.—An important meeting, attended by many prominent citizens, was held at the Universalist church, on Saturday night, to consider the national crisis. Chief Justice Legrand presided, and John U. L. McMahon was among the fifty vice presidents.

Judge Legrand made a speech, taking strong Southern grounds.

Mr. Rian, a prominent merchant, offered resolutions asking the Governor immediately to convene the Legislature.

Coleman Yellott, State Senator, and William Norris, made speeches sustaining the resolutions, which were unanimously passed.

The speeches were all conservative, but were unmistakable in urging determined action on the part of Maryland to meet the difficulties, and to place herself right—in the Union if possible, but at all hazards with a united South.

Much dignity was preserved in the proceedings.

MISSISSIPPI ON SECESSION.—In 1851 the people of Mississippi assembled in State Convention, and among other things passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the asserted right of secession from the Union, on the part of a State or States, is utterly unsanctioned by the Federal Constitution, which was framed to 'establish,' and not to destroy, the Union of the States, and that no secession can in fact take place without a subversion of the Union established."

A hundred guns were fired in Baltimore, on Saturday, in honor of South Carolina; but the parties firing probably did not represent the general public.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR HOLIDAY AND OTHER GOODS.—The places to go for confectionery are, C. Gautier, 252 Penn. ave., and Fussell, corner of Twelfth and F streets.

If you want groceries of any kind, go to Browning & Keating, 353 Penn. ave.; Jesse B. Wilson, 327 Penn. ave.; E. E. White & Co., 63 Louisiana ave.

If you want gift books, go to G. G. Evans, 476 Penn. ave.; French & Richman, 278 Penn. ave.

If you want dry goods, go to Perry & Brother, corner of Penn. ave. and Ninth street.

If you want a good photograph, go to Mrs. N. L. Donaldson, 18 Centre Market Space.

If you want all kinds of fancy notions, go to Kriss Kringle's Headquarters, at Lammond's, 484 Seventh street.

If you want wines or liquors, go to B. Siegel, 391 Penn. ave.; E. E. White, 63 Louisiana ave.; Browning & Keating, 353 Penn. ave.

If you want market provisions, go to G. W. Dutton, F street, near Eleventh.

If you want boots and shoes, go to Henning's, Seventh street, near Md. ave.; H. Janney, 348 Penn. ave.; John Mills, 504 Penn. ave.; in Washington, George Gray, 108 Bridge street, Georgetown.

If you want a good hat, go to Davis, under Brown's Hotel; Henning, Seventh street, near Md. ave.; Anthony, Seventh street, opposite the Avenue House.

If you want gentlemen's furnishing goods, go to Stevens, under Brown's Hotel; E. M. Drew, C street, next to Bank of Washington; T. K. Gray, D street, near Seventh; J. H. Smith, 406 Seventh street; L. Oppenheimer, Penn. ave., near Tenth street.

If you want a good sewing machine, go to Ladd, Webster & Co., 348 Penn. ave.; or to Wheeler & Wilson, 346 Penn. ave.

If you want a good cigar, go to the "Havana Palace," 429 Seventh street.

If you want fuel, go to R. W. Burr, Seventh street and Mass. ave.; J. T. Given, Fourteenth street, near the Canal; Sheriff & Dawson, Penn. ave., near Third street; George Bogus, Ninth street, near E.

If you want hardware, go to Elvans, 309 Penn. ave.; E. Wheeler, 67 Louisiana ave.; Francis, 490 Seventh street.

If you want to get a good time-piece, go to Lange, 437 Seventh street.

If you want crockery ware, go to Fowler & Co., under Odd Fellows Hall, or to W. Krayznowski, 383 Seventh street.

If you want medical varieties, go to Charles Scott, 375 Penn. ave.; Gilman, 350 Penn. ave.

If you want gas fixtures, go to J. W. Thompson & Co., 269 Penn. ave.; G. W. Goodall, 564 Seventh street.

If you want fine pictures and paper hangings, go to Markriter, 486 Seventh street.

If you want furniture, go to Brown's, 360 Seventh street.

### NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Wiley and T. P. Brown, in the Drug business, was by mutual consent dissolved on the fifteenth day of December. The business will be continued at the new stand, corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue, by the remaining partner, John Wiley.

Messrs. Lewis Clephane & Co.: Please notify the citizens that LAMMOND, Seventh street, is Kriss Kringle's only agent.

dec 24—3t

### FAIR.

The Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of East Washington Mission, Methodist Protestant Church, will open Monday evening, December 24, at six o'clock, and continue two weeks. Season tickets, 25 cents; single admission, 10 cents; children, 5 cents.

dec 24—3t

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

The members of the Perseverance Fire Company No. 5 have the pleasure to announce to their many inquiring friends and the public in general, that their third grand annual Colillion Party will take place at Franklin Hall, corner of Sixth and D streets, on Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1861. Particulars in future advertisement. By order of the Executive Committee.

dec 24—MT&S

### FAIR.

The ladies of Gorschuch Chapel Mite Society will have a fair at Potomac Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Maryland avenue, commencing on Thursday, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock, and continuing for several days.

Admission—adults, ten cents; children, five cents.

dec 19—1w

### PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

WHAT can be compared with a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine? The Ladies say, "Give us a Wheeler & Wilson by all means; there is nothing like a Wheeler & Wilson." And they may well say so, as there is no kind of family or plantation sewing which they will not do in a superior style.